

Gandhi's

contributor to Indian Nationalist movement.

07/03/2023 :-

Gandhian perspective of movement:-

→ was more than a mere political movement

→ social and economic dimension as well.

→ is an attempt which was made not by a theorist.

Gandhi used to experiment, plays with his ideas, preach, put into practice his ideas

→ has his ashrams:

→ He is not an academician; gives us principle which he has developed as a part of his actions.

- **Gita** → actual book for taking action (Gandhi)
- He used to work on his talk
- As a Karmyogi, he has given its core principle for mobilising core masses for the first two decades of 20th century.
- **key strategy of gandhi**

Ahimsa → non violence

- hallmark of India's independence struggle
- make India standout as a distinctive case.
- A big challenge for Gandhi bcz most people remain non-violent.
- Chauri-Chauri movement (movement by non-violent means).

Gandhi & Marx → Means don't matter.

- Primarily believe in violence.
- believes that means decides the ends
- ultimate capture of political power.
- Physical annihilation of opponent
- means are as important as ends

China → one of the most autocratic country in the world

USSR → dissolve within itself.
movement by using violence

India → liberal democratic country

→ get independent using nonviolence.

→ holding up the truth.

Satyagrahi → Satya tag raha

intuition

Truth + (Forceful substitute to truth)

→ a person who will always enforce truth if it cost his/her life

represents Gandhian dialectics

Precarious focus on non-violence and clinging to truth.

Colonial rule is the thesis in
Non-violent action is the Antithesis
Indian independence is the Synthesis

Gandhi's dialectics

Also seen by Gandhi

Gandhi have the India as sub. population, Indians fight to oppose the resist the unjust which was done by colonial rule / Britishers
thinks that opponent is not an enemy which needs to be eliminated. But through non-violence, the ways; strategies, laws by opponent can be changed.
The opponent was intimidated before a movement starts.

Gandhi used a lot of symbols
Salt March (dandi march) - used salt as a commodity.
Hartals, etc. => this genesis goes back to gandhi.
(Civil) disobedience Mov. to dismantle/break british laws
to completely disable the govt.

Movement as a pressure tactics (when Persuasion fails)

Second World War (during & after)
WW II

Britishers

Gandhi's strategy

rethinks about their strategies and governance

key factors of Gandhian movement

Dialogical strategy

in India. resolution dialogues betn the opponent & the Gandhi

When someone enters to solve a problem by means of dialogues.
Or a dialogical resolution.

Also seen by {

- Caste based
- Untouchability,
- discrimination of gender distribution,
- Under-Muslim Unity

against women.

Gandhi apart from capturing power politically

↳ Also inspires women to take part in movement and come out publicly.

Gandhi's perspective of social movement

09/03/23

- Action oriented rather than theory oriented.
- lived in experience of social movements.

Gandhi's principle have been successfully implemented both outside India and inside India.

e.g; ^{south} Africa (Nelson Mandela).

Civil rights movement (Martin L. King Jr.)
(USA)

Gandhi's take on environment

- Nature has everything to satisfy human needs but not human greed.
- focus beyond politics
- Also focused on environmental aspects.

SDG → one core principle

internationally acknowledged as it is given by gandhi

gram swaraj → Indian lives in a villages

Municipality & Panchayats

↳ lowest tier in Indian political system

PM → Prime Minister

CM → Chief Minister → distribution of power

DM → District Magistrate

- movement driven primarily based on philosophical idea.
- Gandhi is regarded as anarchist
 - Anarchy → not free for all
 - Indian has the right to oppose injustices to the Indians by the Britishers (Gandhi as an anarchist)
 - movement strategies inspired many people
 - Against centralisation of power.

Indian constitution

fundamental rights → Directive principles.

are judicially enforceable → aren't judicially enforceable.

→ Gandhi stand out as the only person whose ideas spread throughout the world politically, economically, and socially & inspired.

Resource mobilisation strategy :-

success of movement depends on mobilisation & resources.

Movement need → Non-power resources
 → Technological resources
 → Media resources
 → Finances resources
 → Ideological resources.

→ No resources, no success of movement.

Rational choice school → they believe human beings are rational creature.

→ human beings calculate benefits when they join a movement.

→ they human beings will do a cost/benefit analysis / calculation before joining a movement they will join when they will get benefits / profits from the movement.

SECTION 144

CRPC

- When human being joins a movement, they will provide resources to the movement.
- This resources will provide benefits w.r.t the ~~the~~ movement as it is aimed for.

Irrational functional perspective school

- tells us in a society there is no need for radical change.
- In a society there are mechanisms:
- don't disturb the present state of a society
- irrational strategy.
- They think human beings are irrational.
- which lead to chaos.
- a movement is going to disrupt a society socially, economically, can lead to law and order problems.
- which is being advocated by government, or people who are in power.
- complete opposite of rational choice school, people become irrational when they come together in group, become violent.
- use of section 144.

12/2/23

* Functionalist Approach,

Movements are always against socialist approach. (resists mob/gaud)

++ Resource mobilization

Movements require resources to fulfill its goals.

Globalisation & Movement

Globalisation as a process of change, fundamentally affects two key aspects of human life - i.e. Space & Time notion.

→ Space now flows like air

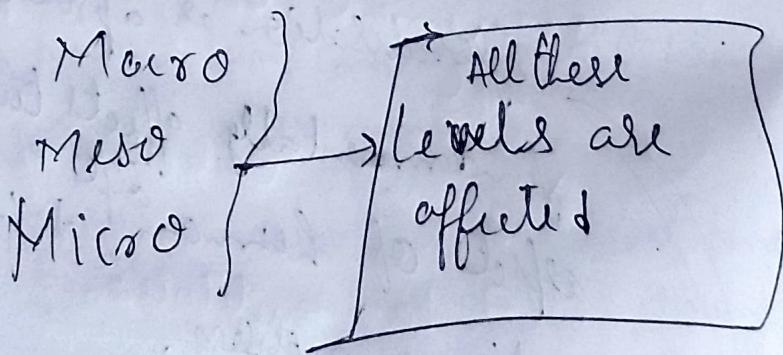
→ Time too flows; timeless time as messages will be comm. instantly

- FDI → foreign direct investment
- FI → foreign indirect investment
institutional

* Space / Time is no barrier now for a movement due to globalisation.

» globalisation too affects every aspect of human existence → (political, economical, etc.)

Eg: I S. → Syria is main centre.



* Economy → Capitalists mostly in nature.

* Globalisation → Intensified & spread of global capitalism

- Feminism & Feminist movement → upliftment of women.

↳ women's movement

organised attempt by women to do broadly 2 things -

① challenge ② change the existing gender relation in which women are subjugated.

→ It is an ideology

→ Set up values & attitudes.

↳ led.

→ not all the women's movement or movement by women are not feminist in nature.

→ difference will come when genders like linked with other social varieties.

→ Caste, race, class & religion are suffered by men & women in the same society.

→ When women are subordinated to men, then only feminism comes play if feasible.

- Feminism idea is noted from the 18th century onwards

- Depends on contents, issues involve that can lead to a women's movement or simply a social movement joined by both men & women.

Dalit movement

- Mayawati & Ram Sri Ram led to the political mobilisation of dalit's movement.

- BSP (Bahujan Samaj Party)

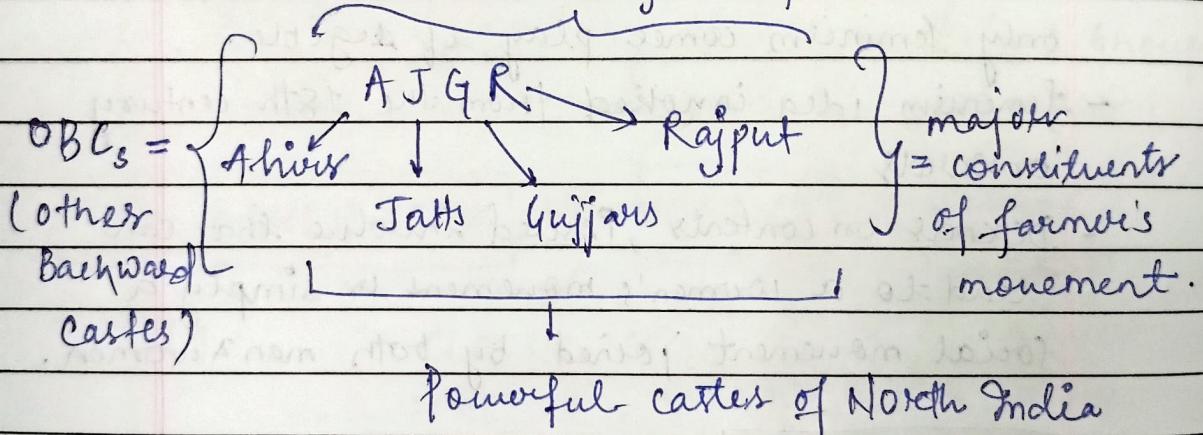
Farmer's movement:-

- picked up in India post green revolution (post 1970s).

- has been strongest in those part of India where the effect green revolution is successful or epicentre of farmer's movement.

"green revolution" didn't help the peasants who were working in the other farm lands.

- Farmer's movement are not prominent chhattisgarh, bihar etc.
 - wants land rights.
- Farmer's & Peasants → get wage labourers
 - needs security of tenure
 - remunerative agricultural wages
- Owner cultivator,
 - own land . → get paid for what does in the owner's farming land .
 - employees people
 - gets return from the investment made in farming.
 - has surplus to sell in the market expects profit.
 - not a self sufficient producer
- leading the farmer's movements.



[Ramma & Reddys] powerful caste in Andhra Pradesh.

[Marathas in Maharashtra]

- Farmers became more powerful post 1990s economic reforms,
- Naxalites takes the rights of peasants and give them justice from the barrel of gun .

→ protection from money lenders and landlords.

Environmental movement

in the west, it is an upper class driven phenomenon.

→ Indian Environment move. are different from western

→ Objectives = Protection of environment

other objectives = Protection of livelihood, land of poor.

→ "Silent Spring" a book which enhances the factors affecting or environmental destruction.

→ Bishnois.

religious protect black bucks.

are penalised for cutting trees (they themselves movement penalised)

→ Environment in India are indigenous & home grown

27/03/23

Working class movement :-

- primarily about economic issues & livelihood.
- related to livelihood & employment
- also include peasants and also workers.
- In long run results in capture of state power.
- In UK, the worker's movement have been institutionalised into the political party in a peaceful manner.

→

Casti	} key factors divides the unity of Indian workers
Religion	
Regionalism	

Labour unions, which have the support of specific party these help to dilute the power of working class which never leads to working class movement.

SEZ → Special Economic Zone.

Here, unionism is not allowed

labour laws aren't followed.

IT engineers don't form unions.

leads to dilution of Indian labour union